## THE WAR IN CRETE.

ald Correspondent Runs the Blocks ting Chase of the Eurosis-Scenes Island-Tie Revolution-Present St Affairs-Battle of Rethymos-Cr

on in this unhappy island. Only two weeks our correspondent wrote his experiences of assulman side of the island, and sketched a brief account of the revolutions in Grete for the last farty years up to the present date, with an account of the rise and progress of the revolution of 1868-67. from the Mussulman side of Crete I could give but table good report of the insurgents, because all that a person hears is but a cloudy and bewildered official rt of Turkish intentions. As intentions are not alities, such news concerns but little the American a desire to ascertain facts, to gather which your espondent ran a little risk by running the blockis for that reason that the following details have

to if the weather is cool, is the time when the whole ation of that busy town turns out to walk and visit and gossip with their neighbors. This walking and gossipping is generally done on the promenade in the hills, from whence a clear view of the town, harbor and Cyclades is obtained. A steamer coming p from Smyrna, Constantinople or Athens is seen m a great distance, and the whole population at nce proceed to the wails, which are built as a proection from falling down the precipices near the hill promenade, where they lean and talk and maun der about pointies and comment upon the appearance of the approaching steamer. But on a particular Sanday morning there was an unusual crowd upon the promenade, on the piers, and the housecovered with spectators of both sexes. Over several houses were seen flags floating in the d the shrill notes of a fife were heard in the streets. he unusual and excited appearance of this island ty was due to the fact that the celebrated blockade mner Eunosis (formerly the Hornet, that used to run between Nassau and Wilmington), with several ores of volunteers and foreign gentlemen, among whom it was rumored was the correspondent of the IEW YORK HERALD, was about to depart for Crete and run the blockade.

At ten A. M. precisely a blackish-looking ball was

ached the top, unfolded itself to the Greek flag, and simultaneously with that a cannon on board with her head seaward. No sooner had the echoes of that loud discharge of the artillery died away musketry on shore, which gradually lengthened to a continued roar, scemingly running around the housetops and on the plers gave vent to their en-thusiasm and patriotism in long, loud cheers and frantical waving of handkerchiefs, which were hearily responded to by the volunteers, by the foreign genticmen, by the Herald correspondent and by the fat captain himself. A sharp bend around the isle of Paros (famous for its Parian marble) shut the goodly city of Syra, with ta goodly and patriotic inhabitants, completely from view.

"Summer's marbied steep" is the once fertile, farfamed Eubeea.

"Sail ho!? cries a man at the masthead.
There is no need to ask "Where away?" for around
the extreme southern point of Cerigo the sharp
nosed, black hull of a Turkish cruiser is seen, with
its smokestack vomiting rolling volumes of blackest
amoke, just two miles off on our lee bow as we now
stand. "Does she know what we are, I wonder?"
says an English volunteer, all the way from cockney
land. "To be sure she does; our leaden color, our low

"To be sure she does; our leaden color, our low hail, our stupendous paddles and our Greek flag bearly us; and by Jove, sir, here comes an iron messenger to hail us," and before the speaker could faints heading a cannon ball plunged into the water about five hundred yards short of us.

"South southeast, my man," shouts the burly captain to the man at the wheel. "Fuel, speed, below there," to the English conjener on warch.

"Full speed, sir," answers a voice from the engine foom, and directly the Eunosis, hitherfo contentedly logging along like a modest girl going to church, durits ahead from her previous course—south southeast, shivering motion which increase antil amidships dances up and down as if it were a apring board, and the head goes bobbing up and springing into the water like a racer, with head bent low, straightening himself for the race, the huge paddies keep their steady, yerking noise, the setter chairs and cabin windows rattle up and down, the soutau on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck because on the deck because on the deck of the sea, swelling ridges clothed with olives, varied chairs and cabin windows rattle up and down, the captan on his bridge, the volunteers on the deck, with loaded muskets, skip up and down, like men stricken with the St. Vitus' dance; our stomachs keep jumping up at an increased rate until they threatch to jump out of our mouths allogether. If we stand on our feet and endeavor to take hold of shrouds we are in the same predicament as the volunteers, which is rather undignified. If we lie down on the deck we are in danger of being heaved on the deck, and we are compelled to look at each other with such an imbedic look, so hopeless of relief, that were we in any other position out our present one we should doubtless laugh at the picture.

The skipper keeps his weather eye inexorably Exced on the cruiser, but in the meantime clinging to the bridge as his only means of safety.

Sandenly he bends and yells, "Full speed, Faster, faster, "the covered and faster sit "its achoed back again."

Sandenly he bends and yells, "Full speed. Faster, faster, faster, and faster, sir," is echoed back again, and the Eunosis skims away as if she had only been "funning" before. Every man lays hold of the shrouds. With mighty plunges, with swiftly revolving wheels, heaving showers of spray far on deck, she darts ahead on her impetuous course. The knufelike jets of water rise on each side of her bows high above her deck, which drench the forecastle as they fail. Above our path is traced by a diagonal pillar of black smoke; astern are rolling billows and deep, short incrows, eaten up by the cruiser, which is visibly failing behind, and a curling mass of white smoke amounces his spiteful parting salute. But we still keep our terrific speed until sunset, when we find the southeastern coast of Crete looming up on our starboard quarter.

No other vessel is in sight and the Eunosis skurries along, with every light out close to the land, buried

keep our terrific speed until sunset, when we flad the southerstern coast of Crete looming up on our startoned quarter.

No other vessel is in sight and the Eunosis sturries along, with every light out close to the land, buried in the deep shadows of the towering mountains. Town after town, village after village we pass; now around some bold, forward headland, then does into some inlet and anon straighting away along a straight wall of a mountain.

At 10 P. M. that evening we arrived at Agbia Rumeit, as inies of santicient depth to allow the blockade runners to enter, well protected on all sides by high bold hills. Rockets were sent up and lights shown when we first hove in sight, and these gave warming to the particul on the hills to be on hand to discharge the steamer. As soon as we anchor and lookent stationed on the most prominent peaks to warm the blockade runner of its energy, thirty or forty lighters are brought ut once alongside and into them the bold volunteers, proud in their youth and strength, leap with many a ringing "halloo" and lond "bravo," flourishing their weapons in the most determined manner at some imaginary enemy. Lond cheers and enthusiastic close greet them as they approach the shore, lined with the bold sphakote peasantry, with their wives and sweethcarts, joining in from pure sympathy in the rough but kindly cheris of welcome. Unmindful of the water, and following the example of our compagnons de toyage, we all spring ashore and are presently hugged and kissed and embraced in true Greek fashion by men and women, boys and girls, who are almost beaded thenselves at the prospect of volunteers.

The captain of the new recruits gave the signal to march, and on leaving the shore a guide led us to the village of Agbia Roumeit. We were divided among the villagers, and it was wonderful with what graciousness we were received by each and all, considering the avarietous character of Greeks in general. Bounteous suppers of frost kid, fried and boiled eggs, not brown bread and pure Turkis coded in

of Sphakla winds its way up the dry bed of a mountain torrent which forces its way between two perpendicular walls of linescone rock a mile in length. The village, stands directly at the mouth of the pass, which widens out 1 o a deep valler covered with olive and grape vines. Upward, the pass narrows in many places to about ten feet in width, fanked on each side by upright walls of sheet rock two or three hundred feet in height. The torrent in the narrowest part of the pass fills or chokes up the pass for about 100 feet, when it has the appearance of a gentle stream of clean, sweet water. Through the middle of this stream the chief picks his way and we follow him, now and then plunging into water three or four feet deep. The pass is so crooked, very often the road through it running at right angles, that we have to repeat the experiment of treading water several times, until finally, after a march of three or four miles, the road takes its way along a ledge of rock overhanging the pass. The surest footed horse or mule could not travel it, as it is slanting and smooth, and walking on it is something very like travelling on the odge of a steep state roof. It requires a steady stride and cool head to look down as we rise higher into the pass, which is now but a chasm where the gentle stream has become a brawling torrent, leaping over rocks and boulders and churning itself into masses of white foam and gittering spray. The bold volunteers must be born mountaineers, for they break forth with lightsome hearts into merry carols, the echoes of which fall on our ears in laughting accents. With bounding pace they spring up, as unconcerned of the abyss and its dangers as if they were gay gallants at a country ball. Up, up, ever up we keep the same undarging march, until we arrive at the summit of a small plateau, at the farthest end of which we perceive a grove of cypreases where there is a spring of purest water, making the place one of the most loveable spots that anchorite would choose for a retreat. Among the bought o

over the rocks overhanging the Turk's Pass, so called because a Mussulman in the revolution of 1320 met his doom at the hands of a Sphakian mountaineer. The platean we had just left is known as Tarrba, interesting to scholars as one of the earliest localities of the Apoilo worship.

Haif an hour's rapid marching brought us to the base of a lofty hill, the top of which was crowned by the village of Samaria. Here the most singular ireak of nature that man ever saw is visible. Fancy a mountain, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, spilt in halves, divided by a chasm nearly 300 feet in depth and only sixty feet in width. Had the Cretans desired a better protection than this moat, 300 feet deep, against the Turks, they could not had all the nations of Europe struggled and toiled for centuries, build a fortress so nigh that all the ladders in the world could not reach the top of its walls. Yet here, by a strange convulsion of nature, a mountain has been spilt in two which formed an impassable barrier against human foes. When the Cretans are not at war a wooden bridge spans this awful gulf, by which the people on both sides can communicate with each of their. It is known as the Loskalo. The head of this gulf is terminated by the plateau of Omaios, which looks like the dry bed of a lake. This plateau is surrounded by walls of solld rock, rising perpendicularly above the plateau a hundred feet and more. On the other side of the plateau sphakis is protected by deep ravines, flanked by rising hills, the steep sides are covered with loose boulders of an immense size, which, on the approach of the enemy, are easily sent crashing down the slopes. On one side of this eccentrically wild platean the Turks are enomped, ander Hassan Bey, whose detachment numbers, perhaps, 1,200 men.

But the chief of the volunteers takes no heed of the gulf or the ruined bridge, but leads on the way up a fill, and turns neither to the right or the left for brushwood or boulders of the plateau of oppositions are of some purpose to support a gart

to the sea; swelling ridges clothed with olives, varied by craggy rocks and stupendous cones, rivers, hills, ravines, covered by the bluest of akies, with this temperate breezes blowing from the heights makes the most prosale vividiy fanctiul.

After a hard day's march of twenty-two miles we arrived at the insurgents' camp at Askylo. Not the principal one, for that lay in Amari, forty miles off, but one of the chain of outposts which the Cretans maintain.

maintain.

Aithough fatigued and weary very little rest could be obtained, for the patriota crowded around us, and taked and chated considering the sounded to seach of us, and with a musket by my side I siept all night, ready to spring to battle at a moment's notice.

In the morning I came across an English volunter, who gave me all the information that could be desired concerning the war with the Turks. Condensing its statement, the following fact will serve to show the exact state of affairs:—The insurgents number between 10,000 and 12,000 now in arms and are divided as follows—At Frantforado, Capa Taniana and calounteneeves there are a Melissa the monastery of Prevel, thousakine and Polirisso 3,000 men.

In the western provinces, scattered through the monastery of Prevel, thousakine and Polirisso 3,000 men.

In the north, and in close proximity to the Turks, there are now at Bali-Todell Ja-Poiea 2,000 men.

While the-Oretans occupy the whole interfor, and are likely to, from all I can hear or see, the Turks, there are now at Bali-Todell Ja-Poiea 2,000 men.

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While the-Oretans and the likely to the likely to, from a likely to, fr

cause trouble, but such articles as man can eat and wear would be very acceptable.

All the chicks I met have desired me to state through your columns how thankful they are for what has already been done to them, and that Usy will pray for ever and ever for the prosperity of the American people.

will pray for ever and ever for the prospersy American people.

A march of twenty-seven miles brought your correspondent back to the sea coast very fired and weary, with one certainty in his mind which is, that the Cretans will never give up until Orete is redeemed or they are all killed. Such unanimity of feeling as prevails among the insurgents is not to be found anywhere else.

It is not possible to leave Crete without feeling regret at parting from it. There is something so pure in the air, so soul inspiring in the noble mountains that your correspondent could not but realize that he was indeed leaving—

A land whose asure mountain tops are seals.

# OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

The course pursued by Boston and New York contractors in their dealings with the government here presents a remarkable, characteristic and instruc-tive contrast between the business men of the two ble haste to fulfil his contract with the government, makes or loses, as the case may be, and hurries on makes or loses, as the case may be, and hurrles on to other business transactions. With the Bostonian, on the contrary, a government contract is an era, the event of his lifetime, to be nursed into a shape that will bring its envied possessor the largest possible profit. Accordingly, while the New Yorker is at home attending to business you find his Boston competitor here in the lobby of Congress with his contractions of the library of the largest possible Congress with his entire Congressional delegation "builing" or "bearing" the market, as best suits his purpose, depreciatwhen his pay day comes.

ment, unwittingly furnishes a key to certain strange transactions of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation during the session of 1865-6. He says: delegation during the session of 1865-6. He says:—

I long since perceived that the statement commonly accepted as that of the maximum debt of the United States was not one which covered the liability of the government on the 1st of August, 1865, by many millions of dollars. I knew this from the pact that the manufacturing corporations with which I am myself connected held at that date several millions of dollars of claims upon the government through the contractors to whom we had sold material for the tents and clothing for the army, for which they had then had no settlement. These accounts were afterwards allowed, and we took our pay in seven-thirty notes.

Mr. Atkinson further informs us that at about the same period:—

same period:—
The Treasury found itself in a position of embarragament and danger which few either knew or appreciated. The credit of the government had become greatly impaired, the seven-thirty loan was selling at less than par even in currency, and all other means adopted for reising money during the preceding year had proved or were then proving comparative failures. There were in April, 1885, accounts passed for payment—and over due—to the extent of more than \$120,000,000, while all the available cash funds, coin and currency, which the government could then command were less, all told, than \$17,000,000. In short, the Treasury was so near to absolute bankruptcy that the old officials, to whom almost alone these facts were known, dreaded a collapse which they feared might come at any day.

According, then, to Mr. Atkinson's statement the

government was in 1865 owing him and associates greenback basis when gold ranged from 200 to 280— eise they would have been settled for before—the

knowledged facts. They originated, sprung upon Congress and carried out the pian of contraction increased threefold the taxpayer's burdens, depreof property in the United States other than that held by government contractors, national banks and tional Treasury, but, on the contrary, added greatly to its embarrassment. On the 18th day of December, 1865, Hon. John B.

On the 18th day of December, 1865, Hon. John B. Alley, Representative in Congress from the Fifth district of Massachusetts, introduced, under the operation of the previous question gag raie, the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency with a view to as early a resumption of speele payments as the business interests of the country will permit; and we hereby pledge co-operative action to this end as speedly as practicable.

No debate being allowed under the previous question gag rule, and as the subject was then entirely new to Congress, the resolution was rushed through by the decisive vote of 144 to 6, absent and not voting 32.

Thayer, of Pennsylvania.

The resolution, having been thus rushed through without discussion, became, by dint of veciferous defining the people's interest by paid organs and servile satellities of the Treasury ring, the permanent policy of the nation. The "several million dollars" of Mr. Atkinson's claims were nearly or quite doubled in value, and nearly all other property in the country depreciated in proportion.

Congress having been thus early committed to the note shavers' policy, has not to this day been fully able to emancipate liself. The freasury ring, which includes "the Boston clique," has to a certain extent managed to make its infernal policy a party measure with certain republican politicians, which brings the democracy in solid but impotent opposition to it. Accordingly the per capita circulation of the United States has been reduced from fifty-four dollars in 1865 to twelve dollars at the present time. Massachusetts has, however, managed by a grossly partial apportionment of national bank privileges to secure for herself a per capita circulation of not less than fifty-eight dollars; but the average per capita circulation throughout the United States at the present time is only about twelve dollars. Consequently we now find the rate of interest varying from fifteen to twenty-nive per cent per annum in Wall street. Hard times confront us in every quarier, with a prospect of a financial crash, compared to which that of 1857 is a mere bagatelle. If there were no interests in the country to be regarded other than the national banks, note shavers and government contractors, the condition of affairs would certainly be altogether satisfactory, otherwise not.

would certainly be altogether satisfactory, otherwise not.

Messrs. McCulloch, Alley, Atkinson and other members of the Freasury ring certainly knew, when they spring the contraction policy upon the country without warning, under the protence of "preparing for the resumption of specie payment," that they were gulty of an not very like a fraud. Resumption of specie payment, the after they were gulty of an not very like a fraud. Resumption of specie payment, indeed! Why, there was not at that time, or any time since, 230,000,000 in gold in the United States, while the national government alone was and has been since drawing from the people in shape of direct taxes fully \$500,000,000 per annum. As to expenditures, they amounted in April alone, according to Mr. Akinson's own slatement, to \$120,000,000. Resumption of specie payments! Why, there was not in 1850, or since that time, half specie enough in the United States to pay the national tax, to say nothing of State and municipal taxes, together with the business requirements of 40,000,000 people. All this "on to specie payments" talk is a fraud upon the people for the purpose of covering the Treasury ring to the Ernaald. In fact, apocie payments are utterly impossible with us for years to come; neither do we need them, Senator Summer and the Treasury ring to the contrary notwithstanding. The builion policy of Great Britain has not been so eminently successful that we can afford to copy it. It has been productive of crises again and again, owing to the centralization of specie in the great financial centres of Europe at the very time commerce most needed pecuniary assistance. We have now here in the United States a similar condition of affairs. For stock transactions money has been very tight—almost impossible to obtain at any rate—and daily growing worse.

The responsibility for this terrible condition of affairs resis unon Secretary McCulioch and his Treasury ring co-operators who originated the Sangradoian financial policy and the Bare majority of Congress—most not. Messrs, McCulloch, Alley, Atkinson and other mem-

Some Pumprims.—Samuet A. Townsend, of Kent, Conn., raised on his farm the past season a manmoth pumpkin, which measured in circumference seven feet and weighed 122% pounds. From the time it budded till it ripened and was picked, by actual calculation, it must have grown two and a half pounds per day, or one ounce and three-quarters per hour. It is estimated that it would require ten cans of milk to make it into pies.

A SUCCEMENT. COLORED COMMUNITY.—Two-thirds of the population of Calvin township, Cass county, Michigan, is made up of colored people. They pay one half the taxes, supply three entire school districts, averaging from sixty-due to seventy scholars each, and are about equal in four others, and paid \$2,560 taxes last year. They own five-eighths of the land in the town, and that the most choice, amounting to \$4,400 acres, which is worth forty dollars per acre, making their entire valuation in landed property \$276,000. Of course they have in addition a large amount of other property.

Colonel Bankhead Following Up the Trail of General Carr—Prospects of Overtaking the Savages—A Railroad Train Thrown Off the Track—Order to Arrest Meddling Indian Agents—The Kansas Volunteers to Move in a Few Days—Statistics in Relation to the Indian Nations.

FORT HATE, Kansas, Nov. 1, 1888.

A scout sent from Fort Wallace some days since to look after the movement of the column under Colonel Bankhead returned yesterday and reported that he had pursued his instructions and followed Bankhead's trail until it joined another trail which it followed. The scout reports having seen a number of the remains of horses and debris, which was doubtless the scene of Carr's late fight. From this information it is information to the information of the column of the information of the inform

little acquaintance with it generally and no satisfactory landmarks by which to guide their movements. Accordingly they swung around, and, as the report of Carr shows, brought our column, after a march of over forty miles, almost at the same spot movement brought the savages in the broken and

movement brought the savages in the broken and woody country near the Republican, with which they were familiar and in which they had better protection for their families and more desirable cover for their hostile operations.

From what has followed the recent successes of our troops the savages appear to have determined upon a different character of warfare. Several small parties, numbering from twenty-five and upwards to a hundred, have, for soveral days past, been seen hovering about in the belt of country between Monument and Grinnell stations. Yesterday a party approached Grinnell station and made a charge upon a small detachment of Company E, Thirty-eighth colored infantry, commanded by Sergent Gaines, which was posted there to protect the water tank. The colored troops, ontnumbered, retired to their dugouts, and as the savages came up gave them such a brisk fire that they were compelled

follows:—
GRINNELL STATION, Oct. 21, 1888.
Captain J. W. Cloue, Thirty-eighth United States infantry:
Nine Indians tried to make a charge on here, but were repulsed. We shot 120 rounds. Indians went south, and I believe we shot one.

Sergeant GAINES, commanding detachment.

pulsed. We shot 120 rounds. Indians went south, and I believe we shot one.

Sergeant GAINES, commanding detachment.

Very shortly after the regular train from the West came hastening along, Indians having been seen by the engineer. Upon attaining a distance of about five miles west of Grinnell the tender of the engine, two box cars, one platform car and the front track of the baggage car were suddenly thrown from the track. A few shots were fired at the train from some Indians at long range. After the first excitement was over and no heavier attack was made by savages the condition of the train and the extent of the diaaster was examined. It was discovered that the Indians had hacked off the outer ends of the tree for the length of a rail on the leeward side and close up to the rail. As the train came along, a heavy wind blowing, threw the whole weight on these defective ends of the ties, sergeant. Gaines, a colored soldier, showed considerable skill in his conduct under the circumstances. From the station across the plain the difficulty with the train could be seen. The sergeant, with four men, went up the road on an extra engine, which was lying at the station. He told of the engagement which he had had and cautioned the passengers not to leave the train. In order to reconnoltre the country for a short distance around the train the sergeant deployed his four men and advanced to the top of an elevation; but no Indians could be seen threatening the train, though a small party were discovered in the rear of it, hacking at something as if attempting to destroy the track in other places. The passengers remained with the train when the colored troops returned to the station, their orders before the first the first defend the station and water tanks. As

new to Congress, the resolution was rushed through by the decisive vote of 14s to 6, absent and not voting 32.

The six who stood up for the interests of the people on that occasion were:—Messrs. Jehu Baker, of llimois; amasa Cobb, of Wisconsin; Ephraim R. Eckiey, of Ohio; Benjamin Harris, of Maryland, Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and Russell M. Thayer, of Pennsytvania.

The resolution having been thus rushed through without discussion, became, by dint of vociferous destruction of every syresizing in favor of the columns which are to be set in motion within the columns which are to be set in motion within

war of six months with comparatively trilling expense. The outlay incident to preparation is all over. The supplies are nearly all transported, and will only require distribution to be made available to the columns which are to be set in motion within the next few weeks. If the imbeelles at the head of Indian affairs, or Congress, under their influence or the influence of a few Senators who, it is alleged out here, are deeply involved in Indian speculations, do not oppose any obstacles, we may now look for a leasting punishment of the hostile savages. General Sheridan expresses his intention of making this the end of the Indian wars in this section if he is let aione. A few chicken-hearied, so-called philanthropists may have something to say out of ignorance of the question; but economy, humanity, as well as the future security of our great thoroughfares of travel and the settlements which will naturally spring up along them, demand a vigorous war, a rigid punishment of offenders and a durable peace.

There is a set of meddlers out here who profess themselves deeply interested for the sake of humanity, but really more with an eye to gain, continue persevering in an effort to bring about a so-called peace. If there are any particular men who have occasioned the hostile feelings of the Indians they are those sent out here to execute the orders of the irresponsible management of Indian affairs at Washington. There are, of course, those who encleavor to act conscientiously and restrain themselves as near their legitimate earnings as possible; but this class, from all that is said by those who are inmittar with Indian officials, is very small. It again having come to the ears of the General commanding that a number of these follows are about to renew their efforts to interfere in matters relating to the hostile Indians, he has directed his Adjutant General to address the following note to the proper authorities:—

Headquarkens Department of the Indian Territory for the Sute of General commanding has information will

The following compliment has just been paid to the late Lieutenant Frederick W. Beocher:

"Reference of the late Lieutenant Frederick W. Beocher:

"Repeated of United States troops at the month of the Little Arkansas river, Kansas, will hereafter be known as Camp Beocher, in commemoration of the name and services of Frederick H. Beecher, First Lieutenant Taird Intantry, who was killed in battle with Intalians, on Arrickarse Fork of Republican river, September 17, 1808.

By command of Algorithms of the Lieutenant Colonel, A. D. C., A. A. C. General Custer also announces, in regimental orders, the name of his cavalry camp, fifteen miles south of Fort Bodge, as camp "Sandy Forsyth," in honor of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George A. Forsyth, who commanded the party of scouts in their expedition and fight against the Indians during September 1884.

In order to give an idea of the Indian population of this region, the theatre of the present hostilities, I furnish a few statistics. They give the aggregate, and afterwards separately of the hostile population. I arrange them by superintendencies:

The northern superintendency, which includes the tribes of Nebraska and the Upper Platte, contains a total population of 18,198 souls. Of these the Winnebagoes, Omahas, Ottoes and Missourian, Pawnees, Sacs and Foxes of Missourian Iowa, are of a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in some degree to a peaceful disposition and given in

Brois and Ogallatia Siduxs Population, 7,885 Cheyennes 1,600 Arapahoes 766 Santes Sidux 1,640 

tal population of 13,049 Indians. Of these the ottawattomies, Sacs and Poxes, of the Mississippi; hippewas and Caristian, Miamis, Peorias, Pianke, aws, Kaskuskess and Weas, Shawnees, Delawares, ansas, or Kaws, Kickapoos and Ottawas, are iendly, and rapidly growing into a love for agriliural pursuits.

Of the nations in this superintendency the following are now on the warpath:—

peace.

The superintendency of New Mexico embraces population of 20,858, with the following tribes:—
values at reservations or at large, Maquache Ul Jecarilla, Apaches on the Cemarron, Capote and binoche Utes, Pueblos, Mescariend Apaches, mebers, &c., and captives held in peonage. The Najoes number about 7,320 and are not considered rable; the Apaches, nearly 2,600, are always host the Utes and remainder in this region profess frie ship. The Utes are guided more by interest the feeling.

Total. 20,370
Of this aggregate we may estimate from 8,000 to 10,000 warriors. All these Indians possess horses and are excellent riders. The Sloux have not openly declared hostilities, though it is known depredations have been committed by them. Of the others all have involved taemselves in war.

Brevet Brigadier General Alfred Sully, Lieutenant Colonel Third United States infantry; Brevet Captain —, first lieutenant firid United States infantry, and George M. Sternberg, Assistant Surgeon, returned here to-day and will return to Fort Dodge to-morrow.

If a kimg or emperor should be placed on the Spanish throne would it be considered a Prim-eval

The old pew doors of the Winsted (Conn.) Congrein that village.

Sergeant Boston Corbett, the man who

At the present term of the Superior Court in Danbury, Conn., two colored men have been sentenced to State Prison for lite for rape on a white woman. Cider is selfing in Pittsfield, Mass., for \$5 per barrel, and at Lee Ior \$4\$; at Cheshire for \$3 50; at New Mariboto for \$2 50; at Cummington and Charlemont for \$2 50.

for \$2.50.

In the Monmouth (N. J.) court, Wm. N. Woolley, recently convicted of the murder of Hartshorne Fleming, has been sentenced to be hanged on December 24.

Little girls are seen in the streets of Hartford who are unable to stand erect, being strapped over so that in coming years they may have the Grecian bend naturally.

bend naturally.

A bell weighing 300 pounds, imported in 1765 for the Trinity Lutheran church, Reading, has just been removed to the new chapel recently erected in that flourishing city.

Frank Reno and Charles Anderson, the notorious express robbers, were on Thursday delivered to the Indiana authorities, and are now confined in the New Albany jail to await trial.

Indiana authorities, and are now confined in the New Albany jall to await trial.

Horatio Robinson, the flend who, in June last committed a horrible outrage on two little girls in Chaska, Minn., having pleaded guitty, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Louis Hilgenberg was murdered near Ironton, Ohlo, a few days since, by Charles Speer and Andrew Price, who killed him for his money and confess the crime. They got eighteen cents.

Lieutenant W. H. Chase, of the Engineer Corpa, United States Army, is now engaged making a topographical survey of the Gettysburg battlefield under orders from the War Department.

The boiler in the car manufactory of Michael Schell, at York, Pa. exploded with a terrible report about noon Thursday, severely injuring several of the employes of the establishment.

At a recent fire in Bridgeport, Conn., a man rudely awakened from a sound sleep rushed to his ward-robe, donned two caps and a shirt and hurried into the street under the idea that he was in full dress.

Burglars entered the house of Benjamin Noyes, New Heven, on the night of the Stin instant. One of them. Haven, on the night of the 5th instant. One of them, named James Hackett, proprietor of a small grocery in Putnam street, was captured and held in \$5,000 to

named James Hackett, proprietor of a small grocery in Putnam street, was captured and held in \$5,000 to answer.

The Widows' Home at Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati, has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of \$25,000, divided as follows:—London and Liverpool, \$10,000; Royal, \$10,000; National, \$5,000.

Salisbury, Conn., has reconsidered and voted to take stock in the Connecticut Western Railroad to the amount of \$50,000. W. H. Barnum, of that place, has added \$25,000 to his subscription, and the requisite \$200,000 is understood to be piedged.

A bold attempt at robbery was made by two men on Daniel Goodrich, a Bardwick (Mass.) cattle drover, a few nights ago. They knocked him seaseless, but his horde ran and saved him his tife as well as \$2,000 in cash which he had in his pockets.

A map in Trumbull county, Ohio, last week deposited \$500 in greenbacks in his parlor stove for sale keeping, informing his wife of what he had done. Next day she had company, forgot about the money vanished.

On Friday morning last, as the Pottsville and Tre-

posited \$500 in greenbacks in his parior stove for safe keeping, informing his wife of what he had done. Next day sinc had company, forgot about the money, lighted a fire in the stove and the money vanished. On Friday morning last, as the Potitsville and Trement passenger train was nearing Auburn, the locomotive struck a cow, precipitating the engine render, baggage and one passenger car down an embankment, and instantly killing the engine rand fireman.

A correspondent of the Sandusky Register says that the grape crop on Kelly's island is a great disappointment. Many vineyards will not pay for picking, as the grapes did not ripen well, and the island was visited by a killing frost on the 17th of October, fall a month earlier tana usual.

The Jasper (Fexas) Newsboy says:—The present is the time for emigrants to come to Jasper county. The country is literally burdened with corn, potatogs and all kinds of provisions; sugar cane is better than usual; sugar and syrup will be vory cheap; pork ditto, and beef is selling at two cents per ib.

A colored man in the employ of a citizen of Hartford recently put some meal mixed with arsente on the barn floor for the purpose of killing rats. A valuable Alderney cow worth 2400, got at the meal and eat half of it before it was discovered. Frompt measures only saved the life of the animal.

A shooting affray occurred in the composing room of the Journal office, Columbias, Ohio, lately. Walter Clancey and Grafton Pierce were engaged in a political discussion; the lie was given; Pierce struck Clancey, who then drew a pistod and fred, without hitting Pierce or doing any particular dashage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reineal, of Lancaster, Pa., celebrated their golden wedding on the 25th uit. All of their calidren living, with one exception, were present, seven in number, three sons and four daughters, all residing in Lancaster and Lebanon. Twenty-two grand-children and one great grand-child were present.

A fugitive from justice, named George Lamond, was on the 2d instant arrested by of

The body of Otis Arnold, the rulds of John Brown's tract, who in September last murdered James Short in a quarrel about a dog collar, was found a few days ago in Nick's Lake, near his late residence. The body gave evidence of having lain in the water for some time, and the supposition is that Arnold took his own life soon after committing the murder.

### CALIFORNIA.

The Second Shock of Harthquake-Its Press and Damage it Occasioned—Scenes and Inci-dents—Comparison with Previous Shocks. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23, 1868.

beds and into the streets. The plaza and other public to alarm the people again and render them mor nervous. I walked through the eastern section ( nervous. I walked through the eastern section of the city this morning in company with a person thoroughly posted and examined the exterior of the majority of the buildings and he gave good reasons why some buildings, had suffered so much and others none at all. He showed how care in the construction of the foundations had been the means of preserving some almost intact while, carelessness in many cases had almost entirely destroyed others. He contended that, properly built, the houses and stores on the "made" porsition of the city will prove as durable as those on the solid ground. His argument was a good one, the solid ground. His argument was a good one, continue to "trust to luck," as heretofore, and build more "mantraps" in readiness for the next heavy

ings are crected on numberless places, so that works men can tear down and repair, and crowds of men are on tops of building patching and mending. It looks to me as if the majority of the damage is to looks to me as if the majority of the damage is to be smoothed over rather than reconstructed; and if such is the case look out for wholesale coming down A very large number of persons are leaving the hotels and other high brick buildings in the lower portion of the city and are seeking quarters on the hills in frame buildings, which ring and twist and turn inside out almost, without coming down; they are the safest by far from earthquakes; if from fire is another question. If San Francisco covered more ground and did not extend so far towards the sky it would be a much safer place, but our wise great grandmother of the city, the Alia California, first that San Francisco is the safest place in the world to live in, and then gives four or five columns of list of

In all directions buildings are shored up. Scaffold

that San Francisco is the safest place in the world to damage and casualties that occurred in the short space of forty-two seconds.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

I cannot refrain from giving you a few of the numerous indicrous incidents that occurred while the shake was going on and shortly afterwards.

A frightened person started from his room and ran down stairs and on the sidewaik with no other garment on than a short red fiannel undershirt. On reaching that point he stopped, and vainly trying to cover his nakedness, offered twenty dollars to any one who would go up stairs for his clothes.

A frightened woman rushed from her house in her chemise and net a man passing with a duster on. She immediately ran her head under his arm and pulled the duster round her person, and it was with some dimentity that he induced net to return.

Hundreds of the most hulderous signs, were seen, No attention was paid to costaine. Undress uniform, or rather "uniform undress," as the Chronicle termed it, was the rule and covering the exception. People did not know what they had on, or, better yet, what they did not have on, so long as the middle of the street was reached. Had the earthquake come an hour sooner the night shirts would have been the fashionable habiliment of the morning.

To go over all that I have heard, much of which is true, would make a large and most amusing volume.

On the water.

There was no perceptible rise and fall of tide as

true, would make a large and most amusing volume.

ON THE WATER.

There was no perceptible rise and fall of tide at the wharves, although those on board vessels made fast thereto said that the shook was very heavy and that the vessels surged at their fasts as if thrown in by a heavy wave. Boatmen outside of Fort Point west, and that their boat was turned and twisted as if in a whirlpool. At the Cliff House the proprietor noted that there was a slight swell of the sea; it ran up some fifteen feet further on the beach than usual and receded about the same distance. The ship Pactolus was anchored some fifteen miles outside, and the sensation experienced on board was as if she was ashore and graing violerity over a rough bottom; her masts and spars were violently shaken, and the pilot, who was at sea in the earthquake of 1865, says that the shock then could not be compared in violence to that of the day before yesterday.

Thinking it may be interesting I give a comparison of the two heavy earthquakes, taken from the Bultetin of to-day. I was not here in that of 1865, hence I can speak only of the last, and am obliged to depend upon others for information regarding the first.

A comparison of the two principal earthquakes which have occurred in this city during the past few

nent, who timed the duration of the shock by counting until he could reach his stop watch, we are informed that the great shock of this week lasted forty-six seconds. Probably, there being no attempt to time the shocks of 1865, their duration was under rather than overstated. There was probably little difference in length in the intervals between the beginning of the first and the close of the second shock of 1865, and the commencement and close of the more destructive single shock of 1868. The length of time the vibration lasts is the source of the dauger. If at the tenth oscillation the upper part of a building swings a foot over the perpendicular, at the twentieth vibration, though no stronger force may be exerted. It would probably swing two feet ever the fine of perpendicular, and so on.

The shocks of 1865 took place at forty-six minutes past tweive in the day. At seven and ten o'clock the same night slighter shocks were felt. At twenty-five minutes before eleven o'clock in the foremon the fot lowing day, twenty-two hours after the principal shock, a sharp vibration, lasting several seconds, was feit. This was the next greatest to the main shock, and was the last well defined vibration felt in the city at that time.

This year we have also had a number of smaller shocks, spread over nearly twenty-four hours, after the grat and main shock. From carly yesterday morning until fourteen minutes past two o'clock this uporning there was no well defined shock; at the latter hour, however, the sharpest and most prolonged vibration we have had since the main one occarred. Judging by the past, it is a reasonable inference that as the first shock was greater this year than three years ago, so the length of time required for the subsidence of the earth to its natural position might be expected to be greater.

In neither year was there any disturbance of the barometer for the day before the late carthquake, the day of the first shock and the day after. Fronn air. Tennant's books we learn that the barometer on sunday. O

A curious collection of maps of Paris is about to be deposited in the Municipal Museum of that city. The most remarkable of the different plans knowns are the following:—1, A manuscript found at the Abbey of St. Victor, representing Paris about the year 1800. It was engraved by Dheulland in 1756; 2, a second drawn after a piece of tapestry, showing Paris at about the same date. Those are the most ancient existing, with the exception of some views of public buildings painted on the margin of a valuable manuscript given to the city of Paris by Mr. Firmin Didot; 3, the map executed under Henry II., in 1850, and which belongs to the Imperial Library; 4, an Italian plan of 1865; 5, that of Quesnel in twelve sheets, of the year 1806 (reign of Henry IV.); de Witt; 7, one executed in Holland in 1825; 8, tho map of 1861, which gives only the streets; 9, those of Boisseau and Gomboust, each of 1852; 10, that by Cochin of 1862, in three sheets; 11, that of Defer, 1892; 12, that of Journ de Rochefort, drawn up in 1897; 12, that of Journ de Rochefort, drawn up in 1897; the plans of Faris may be counted by hundreds; the principal being those of Feliblen, 1726; Turgot, 1789; the curlous map by Bonamy, 1740, for the inundation which took place that year, when the waters of the fene rose to nearly twenty-eigns feet at the scale of the Fens-Roya, and the plan by Verniquet in 1786.